

One way to do good deeds is not to do bad ones.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

France has ten regiments of soldiers in Africa.

Philo's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure—J. W. O'Brien, 327 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1906.

King Edward's life has been insured for a large sum.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It is reported that Emperor William has taken up the palmistry fad.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
A. W. J. JASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sent for testimonials free.
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For weakness, stiffness and soreness in aged people use Wizard Oil. Your druggist knows this and sells the oil.

The gifted bride is the one gets the presents.—Philadelphia Record.

Are You Tired and Fagged Out?
If so use REELEY'S NER-VENA. It creates nerve energy. At all druggists.

"Dey's mo' dan one kind o' wisdom," said Uncle Eph'm. "A woid to de wise is a'ficient, but you don't git no chanst to say a woid to de wise guy. He knows it all."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

ELECTRIC BELT SENT FOR \$2.00
Send us Two Dollars (bills or money order) and we will send you by mail postpaid a HIGH GRADE ELECTRIC BELT, full strength, and equal to those sold for five to ten times as much. Unequaled for the prompt cure of Rheumatism, Lame Back, Liver and Kidney troubles, Poor Circulation, Nervous Debility, etc. Their value is known to most every one but price is usually put beyond the reach of common people. HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY CO., DENVER, COLORADO.

KEEP YOUR SADDLE DRY!
THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
PROTECTS BOTH
RIDER AND SADDLE
IN THE
HARDEST STORM
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 39

\$8.00 For this
AT YOUR STATION.
Warranted Accurate
Other sizes equally low.
BUY OF THE MAKER
JONES (He Pays the Freight.)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of our preparations." Price 15 cents, at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.
CHESBROUGH MFG. CO.,
17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Safes
Bank Safes, Fire Proof Safes—New and Second Hand.
Write for Prices.
DERIGHT SAFE CO.
717 Main St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

A. PRIESMEYER SHOE CO.
SHOES THAT WEAR.
Ask Your Dealer For Them.

WINCHESTER
"NEW RIVAL" FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
outshoot all other black powder shells, because they are made better and loaded by exact machinery with the standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Try them and you will be convinced.
ALL • REPUTABLE • DEALERS • KEEP • THEM

Her Modestly Virtuous.
In the days of 1770 or thereabout, while Philip Fithian was keeping a daily journal of his life at Princeton College, human nature seems to have been much the same as in our generation. But Mr. Fithian noted the differences, social and temperamental, between the Northerners and Southerners, and was greatly drawn toward the Virginians, of whom he writes: "The people are extremely hospitable and very polite, both of which are most certainly universal characteristics of the gentlemen in Virginia. Some swear bitterly, but the practice seems to be generally disapproved." It is pleasant to read that all the failings, serious and minor, were lacking in Councillor Carter's eldest daughter, Miss Priscilla, for Mr. Fithian records with a vivacious pen: "She is small of her age, has a mild, winning presence, a sweet, obliging temper, never swears, which is here a distinguished virtue, dances finely, plays well on keyboard instruments, and is on the whole in the first class of the Female Sex."

RAISED HIS SALARY.

Way in Which Storey Published Head-Line Writer Who Caused a Row.

"I was slashing copy on old Storey's Chicago Times many years ago," said one of the guests at a reunion dinner. "We had a correspondent in an Illinois town who simply would not schedule his matter, but as he generally sent good stuff we let him run on, slashing his stuff to suit the exigencies of the night. Besides, his stuff always suggested good headlines, and that was one of Storey's hobbies. On one occasion the correspondent sent up about 700 words which went into 100 with nothing over. On the 100 words I constructed a headline which was right up to the mark. The next day I was instructed to tell the man who made out the checks for the country correspondents to knock \$5 off the correspondent's pay. When he received his check he wrote to Mr. Storey, saying that under ordinary circumstances he wouldn't kick about the deduction, but in this particular instance he did because the fool headline over the item, made by a fool telegraph editor, had infuriated the man whose name was mentioned in the dispatch and brought on a fight between him and the correspondent, the result of which was that the correspondent was fined \$5 in the police court. Mr. Storey was a very just man when you got at him in the right way. He instructed the cashier to send the correspondent the amount of the fine and raised my salary because the headline I wrote had caused a row. That was his way of encouraging a headline writer."—New York Sun.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 20,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

St. Louis is the conceded apple shipping center of the country.

Clear white clothes are a sign the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Blue Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Russian engineers propose a tunnel under the Caucasus mountains at a cost of \$75,000,000.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are as easy to use as soap. No muss or fuss. 10c per package. Sold by druggists.

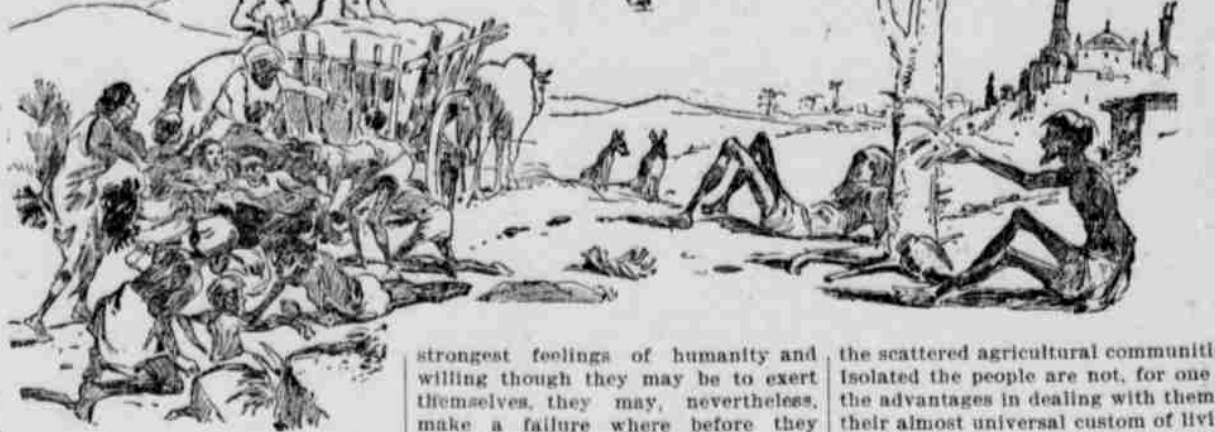
God is on the side of virtue; for whoever dreads punishment suffers it, and whoever deserves it dreads it.—Colton.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Garfield Headache Powders are sold here in large quantities; this shows that people realize the value of a remedy at once effective and harmless. The Powders are of undoubted value in curing headaches of all kinds and in building up the nervous system. Investigate every grade of remedies offered for the cure of headaches and the Garfield Headache Powders will be found to hold first place. Write the Garfield Tea Co. for samples.

Stuttering children are cured in the German public schools by a special course of dieting.

SAWYER'S Keep Out the Wet
Sawyer's Slickers
Sawyer's "Excelsior Brand" Suits and Slickers are the best waterproof garments in the world. Made from the best materials and warranted waterproof. Made to stand the roughest work and weather. Look for the trade mark. If your dealer does not have them, write for catalogue. H. M. SAWYER & SONS, Sole Mfrs., East Cambridge, Mass.

GREAT FAMINE DISTRESS IN INDIA



Following the custom of the past thirty-five years, the Indian government has appointed a commission to inquire into the extent of the recent famine and the methods adopted for coping with it, having in view the collection of information that may be of value in the future. The report of this commission has just been published, although it was completed and signed as early as last May. The excuse given for withholding it from publication is that it would not have been policy to publish it until the Indian budget had been passed and Lord George Hamilton offered to the world his recent glowing panegyric on the prosperity of India, which, needless to say, was taken with a very big discount by everybody who knew anything about it. But it succeeded only too well in the object it had in view, namely, saving the conscience of the British people, and persuading them to believe that their administration of India left little or nothing to be desired.

As far as the report itself is concerned it lacks the importance of several of its predecessors, that of 1881 more particularly. This is only saying that the ground has been effectively cleared, the rules and regulations laid down for administration during famine periods being found on the whole workable. Severe famine, however, rarely occurs twice running in the same district, and as India is a great congeries of people rather than a nation there has to be a good deal of latitude permitted in dealing with them. A famine code must necessarily be limited to broad principles and the application of them left to those on the spot, and it is this that always calls for inquiry and criticism.

A Task of Large Moment.

The same men rarely have the work to do twice in the same place or under exactly the same conditions and, actuated though they are by the

strongest feelings of humanity and willing though they may be to exert themselves, they may, nevertheless, make a failure where before they scored a success. The great thing is to understand the people, and as officials are constantly being moved about in the way of promotion they are apt to make use of experience previously gained when they really ought to be commencing again almost at the bottom. This no doubt largely explains the failures brought to light in the famine administration a year ago; terribly hard conditions were imposed where the people were unable to bear them, and far too easy ones where they were much more favorably situated.

This at once raised the question whether it is not possible to govern so vast a country more largely by its own inhabitants in accordance with its own wants and traditions. That does not mean establishing representative institutions and placing the mere machinery of government in the hands of the natives; it is quite possible, indeed, that the latter has been done to far too great an extent already. The lower branches of the civil service have been thrown open and the ambition of the native seems to be to obtain a government situation, where he is soon drilled into all the red tape of the official class. In this way thousands of them came to be employed in famine administration and were much more reluctant to break through the stipulated regulations than the Englishman. If they make a mistake they run the risk of being cashiered, whereas an English official in case of emergency always feels at liberty to exercise a certain amount of discretion, for which he will not be harshly treated by his superiors as long as it is not abused.

Work Imperfectly Done.

But this is not the kind of government that a country like India stands in need of. Municipal and well regulated institutions are all very well for the cities and larger towns, but just as a sledge hammer is not the proper instrument for cracking a nut, so these institutions cease to be applicable to

the scattered agricultural communities. Isolated the people are not, for one of the advantages in dealing with them is their almost universal custom of living together in villages and groups, so that there is no tracking down the separate little homesteads situated miles apart, as in America or England. In ordinary times these villages are left a good deal to themselves; perhaps the only government official they see in the course of the year is the tax collector. But there is a sense of dependence nevertheless, and if anything the least out of the common occurs the nearest English magistrate is the man who must be consulted. The head man of the village may be the recognized medium of communication, but when it comes to action his powers are very limited.

India, in short, is becoming over-governed and with laws often alien to the genius of the people, however appropriate they may seem in the eyes of modern civilization. Their natural protectors find themselves of little account unless they enter into the prevailing occupation of the well to do and become grain dealers or merchants or rivals in some other way of the ruling race, and their interests they then imagine to be the continuance of cheap labor. But until the value of that is raised to a much higher permanent level the people will never be able to take care of themselves, and each recurring time of scarcity and famine will be accompanied with the same pitiful tales of distress and suffering which no commissions of inquiry will ever eradicate.

Corroborative.

Examining physician (to applicant for insurance)—H'm! Young man, there is something the matter with your heart. Applicant—Your daughter found that out a long time ago.—Chicago Tribune.

The Up-to-Now Influenza.

"Have you lay fever?" "No; that's old. I have the electric fan sniffles."—Puck.



NATIVE CEMETERY, MALACCA.

All the Graves from Kings to Peasants Are Nameless.

The Makam is that vast native cemetery in which it is the desire of every Panang Malay to find his last resting place. It covers many acres of ground, and the little nesan, or headstones, rise everywhere through the rank growths that cover the fruitful soil. A few trees stand here and there, trees with thick, fat leaves, soft and flabby to the touch, of the kind called "spoons" by the Malays, because their shape is not unlike that of a flat rice ladle. Occasionally the grave of a raja, a noble, or a man of wealth is marked by a headstone upon which some pious words of Arabic invocation have been rudely carved; some others are squared roughly; but for the most part the graves have no other ornament than a round piece of water-worn granite protruding only a few inches above the surface of the ground, or a rudely carved wooden peg leaning crazily to one side. Two or three of the graves have tumble-down erections built over them by the piety of the surviving relations of him who lies beneath. Their devotion, however, has not been equal to the task of keeping their work in repair, and the decaying uprights and cross-pieces have the appearance of a pile of spell-cans. Traces may be noted in other parts of the cemetery of spasmodic attempts to fence in some of the graves, but these have long been abandoned as Utopian. On one raja's grave may be seen a huge iron four-poster bedstead, which Oriental wis-

dom—doubtless after long and anxious discussion—has at length devoted to what its owner conceived was the end for which it was originally fashioned. Rude huts rise here and there among the graves, with the grasses and creepers clinging about their knees, and these are built by the desire of the dead—who have left money behind them for the purpose—to accommodate the priests and holy men who come to chant verses of the Koran during the quiet nighttime, that the souls of the departed may rest in peace. All the graves, from those of the kings who ruled the land to those of the peasants who tilled the soil, are nameless; and thus, when a man has lain beneath the sod for a year or two, even those of his kindred who held him most dear are unable to say with certainty where their brother lies buried.—National Review.

ROCKEFELLER ON SUCCESS.

The Advice of the Richest Man in the World.

Recently John D. Rockefeller addressed the students of the University of Chicago, to which institution he has given more than nine million dollars. He spoke in part as follows: "Students of the University of Chicago, what can I say to you that will enable you to make the best use of your opportunities? You look out upon the world with bright prospects and from a standpoint far more advantageous than that of many who preceded you. Whatever your station may be hereafter, do not fail to turn gratefully to

your families and friends, who have stood by you in your time of struggle for an education. Many of them toiled incessantly through long weary years that you might be possessed of advantages which they were unable to secure for themselves. I entreat you not to forget them. In the end the question will be, not whether you have achieved great distinction and made yourselves known to all the world, but whether you have fitted into the niches God has assigned you, and have done your work day by day in the best possible way. We shall continue in the future, as in the past, to need great men and women to fill the most important positions uncomplainingly and acceptably. The vital thing is to find out, as soon as possible, the place in life wherein you can best serve the world. Whatever position this is, it is the highest position in the sight of God. I tremble to think of the failures that may come to some of you, who are possessed of the brightest intellects and capable of the greatest accomplishments. So much has been said of late on the subject of success that I forbear making particular suggestions. The chances for success are better today than ever before. Success is attained by industry, perseverance and pluck, coupled with any amount of hard work, and you need not expect to achieve it in any other way."

Millions of Cigarettes.

In one New York factory 30,000,000 cigarettes a week are turned out—an average all the year round.